
HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/23

Paper 2c European History Outlines, c.1700–c.2000

May/June 2019

2 hours 15 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **three** questions, which must be chosen from **at least two** sections of the paper.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper are worth 30 marks.

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

Section 1: c.1715–c.1774

- 1 'A great minister and a great servant of France.' Does Fleury deserve this description? [30]
- 2 How effectively was the Habsburg Empire ruled in this period? [30]
- 3 With what justification can Frederick the Great of Prussia be called 'a truly enlightened despot'? [30]
- 4 'The desire to maintain a balance of power played only a limited part in eighteenth-century diplomacy and war.' Discuss. [30]
- 5 Assess the achievements of Philip V of Spain. [30]

Section 2: c.1774–1815

- 6 'She failed to address the fundamental problems facing Russia.' Discuss this judgement on Catherine the Great. [30]
- 7 Was Joseph II more successful abroad than at home? [30]
- 8 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5f: The French Revolution should not answer this question.)***
What best explains the coming of the Terror? [30]
- 9 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5g: Napoleon and Europe should not answer this question.)***
How far did Napoleon maintain the ideals of 'liberty, equality and fraternity' in the domestic policies of the Consulate? [30]
- 10 How successful was Alexander I's foreign policy? [30]

Section 3: Themes c.1715–c.1815

- 11 'Enlightened despotism: a meaningless term which flatters monarchs who were more interested in despotism than enlightened thinking.' Discuss. [30]
- 12 Which saw the more significant musical achievements in the eighteenth century: orchestral or vocal music? [30]
- 13 How revolutionary were intellectual developments in the eighteenth century? [30]
- 14 How far do economic factors explain the imperial rivalry between European powers in the eighteenth century? [30]
- 15 'It is easier to assess the consequences than the causes of population rise in the eighteenth century.' Is it? [30]
- 16 How great an impact did changes in transport have on industry in this period? [30]

Section 4: 1815–c.1862

- 17 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5g: Napoleon and Europe should not answer this question.)***

'The outcome of the Congress of Vienna in 1815 shows that the common interests of the Great Powers were more important than the issues which divided them.' Discuss. [30]

- 18 To what extent, if at all, was the Tsarist regime stronger on the death of Nicholas I in 1855 than at his accession in 1825? [30]
- 19 Assess the achievements of Louis Philippe as King of the French. [30]
- 20 How much of Bismarck's success in uniting Germany by 1871 depended on favourable circumstances beyond his control? [30]
- 21 Assess the importance of the Piedmontese monarchy in uniting Italy in the period from 1815 to 1871. [30]

Section 5: c.1862–c.1914

- 22 With what justification can the reign of Alexander II be seen as ‘a successful period of much-needed modernisation’? [30]
- 23 Assess the domestic achievements of Wilhelmine Germany in the years 1890 to 1914. [30]
- 24 *(Candidates offering paper 5h: Russia in Revolution should not attempt this question.)*
- Who served the interests of Russia better before 1914: Alexander III or Nicholas II? [30]
- 25 Why did war bring about the collapse of the French Third Republic in 1940 but not during the First World War? [30]
- 26 Assess the responsibility of Austria-Hungary for the outbreak of the First World War. [30]

Section 6: Themes c.1815–1914

- 27 How important was the Eastern Question for the Great Powers in the period 1815–1878? [30]
- 28 ‘Dominated by the theme of social and economic change.’ How far is this true of European literature in the nineteenth century? [30]
- 29 Assess the social consequences of European population rise in the period 1815–1914. [30]
- 30 What best explains the increased demands for social change in the later-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries? [30]
- 31 Which had the greater impact on public architecture in this period: political or aesthetic considerations? [30]
- 32 How far did technological change drive economic development in this period? [30]

Section 7: 1914–1945

- 33 What best explains why hopes in 1914 for a quick and decisive war were disappointed? [30]
- 34 With what justification can the treatment of Germany in the Treaty of Versailles of 1919 be defended? [30]
- 35 *(Candidates offering paper 5h: Russia in Revolution should not answer this question.)*
How far was the Provisional Government of 1917 in Russia responsible for its own downfall? [30]
- 36 *(Candidates offering paper 5i: Germany should not answer this question.)*
'Economic problems in Germany do not provide a satisfactory explanation for Hitler's rise to power by 1934.' Discuss. [30]
- 37 'Successful before the invasion of Ethiopia/Abyssinia; disastrous after it.' How valid is this judgement on Mussolini's foreign policy? [30]
- 38 How successfully did Stalin's foreign policy serve the interests of the Soviet Union in the period 1928–1945? [30]

Section 8: 1945–2000

- 39 How, in the years 1953–1968, is the continuing determination of the rulers of the USSR to suppress unrest in the satellite states of Eastern Europe best explained? [30]
- 40 What best explains the end of the Fourth Republic in France? [30]
- 41 'The political stability of the Federal Republic of Germany under Adenauer depended on economic prosperity.' Did it? [30]
- 42 Why, after 1945, was Franco able to maintain his power in Spain for so long? [30]
- 43 'Political extremism was the most significant challenge for governments in post-war Italy.' Was it? [30]

Section 9: Themes c.1914–2000

- 44 'The industrialisation policies of dictatorial regimes in this period had little to do with the economic welfare of their people.' Discuss. [30]
- 45 Assess the impact of the Second World War on European decolonisation after 1945. [30]
- 46 'Greater political equality was a meaningless achievement for women in the twentieth century without social and economic equality.' Discuss. [30]
- 47 'A low point in the cultural life of Europe.' Discuss this view of the 1960s and 1970s. [30]
- 48 How important was economic prosperity in bringing about social change in Western Europe after 1945? [30]
- 49 How beneficial for Europe was the impact of television after 1945? [30]

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